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WALLOWA

NATIONAL FOREST

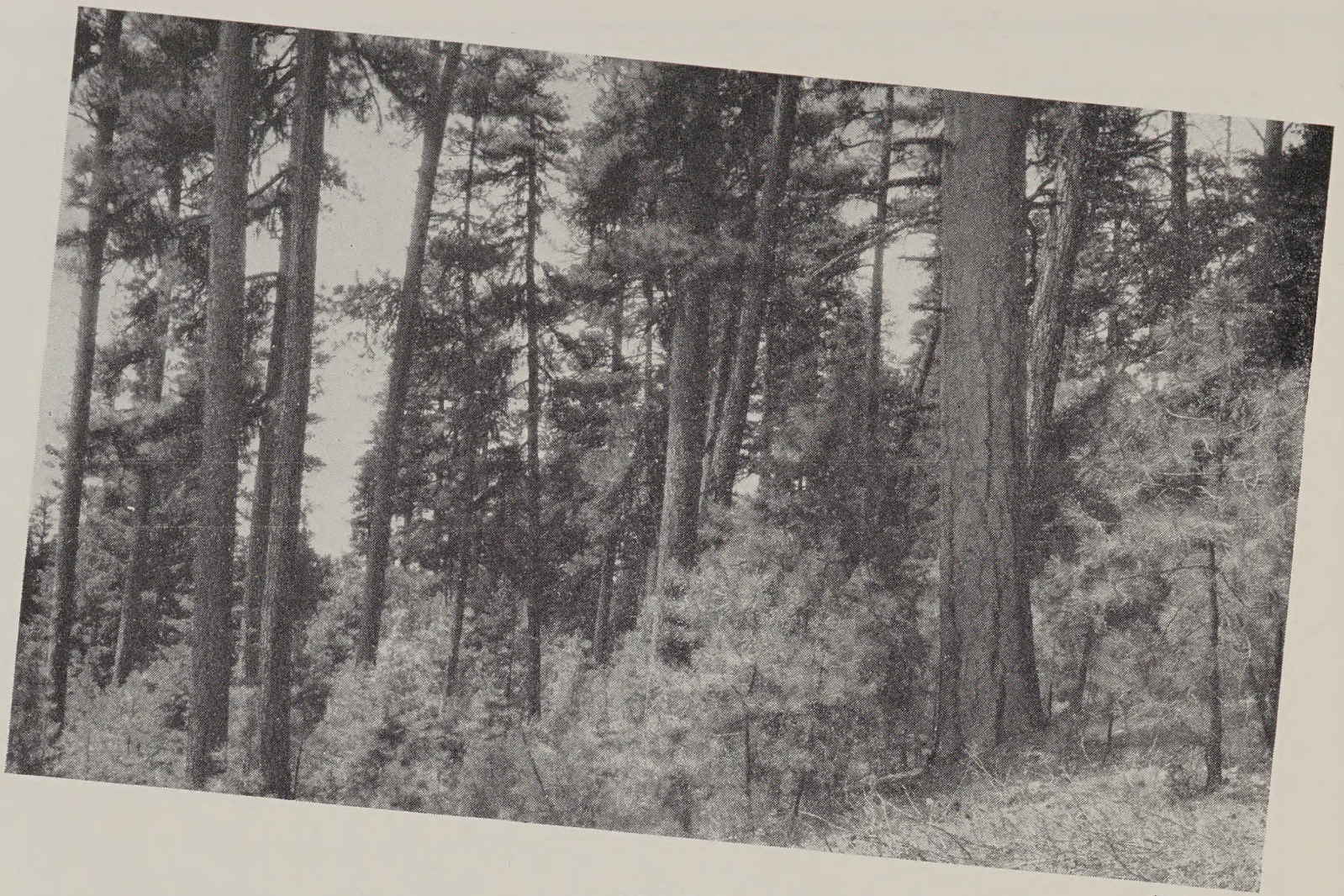


“THE SWITZERLAND OF AMERICA”

Aneroid Lake, with Lookout Point in the background, is typical of the high mountain protection and recreation country of the Wallowa.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

APR 2 1947



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TIMBER

A mature ponderosa pine stand, ready for selective cutting, with young reproduction for future crops.



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WILDLIFE

Elk at Wallowa Lake. Elk are among the big game animals on the Wallowa Forest.



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Trail in the scenic Snake River Canyon. Johnson Bar at head of navigation.



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Winter-time at Wallowa Lake Guard Station.

WALLOWA NATIONAL FOREST, in north-eastern Oregon, includes within its boundaries 1,068,549 acres, of which 974,292 acres are federally owned. Included also are snowcapped peaks of the Wallowa Mountain Range and extensive watersheds of the Snake, Imnaha, Minam, Wallowa, and Grand Ronde Rivers. South and west of the Wallowa Forest lies the Whitman National Forest, to the northwest is the Umatilla, and across the Snake River to the east are the Nezperce and Payette. "Wallowa," which means a small pole fish trap near the mouth of a lake, is a word of Nezperce Indian origin.

The Wallowa National Forest yields timber of good quality, furnishes much of the fuel wood used in adjacent communities, and produces a large amount of forage. Its timbered mountains are the source of valuable water supplies used for irrigation and domestic purposes. Its hunting, fishing, mountain climbing, and scenery are unsurpassed. The Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, most of which is within the Wallowa Forest, and adjoining mountainous country are known as "The Switzerland of America."

The stand of merchantable timber on the Wallowa is estimated to be $1\frac{1}{4}$ billion board feet. Fifty-five percent of this is ponderosa pine. The timber is being handled under sustained-yield management so as to produce a continuous supply. It is to be used in such a way as to help stabilize local communities and improve their economic status.

The Wallowa is an important grazing forest. Within the forest and adjoining valleys, ranchers depend on national-forest range for grazing ap-

proximately 9,500 cattle for $7\frac{1}{2}$ months and 43,700 sheep for $8\frac{1}{2}$ months of the year. Some permittees are able to graze their livestock year-long on national-forest ranges because of the wide difference in elevations and variations in climate. Elevations range from 1,000 feet above sea level where the Snake River leaves the forest, to 10,033 feet on Sacajawea Peak, the highest point in the Wallowa Mountains.

Numerous lakes and streams are stocked with rainbow, eastern brook, and Dolly Varden trout. Steelhead salmon and sturgeon are caught in the rivers. Minam River is a famous fishing stream. In Wallowa Lake, immediately adjacent to the forest, is a species of land-locked salmon, known locally as "Yanks" or "bluebacks." Mule deer, elk, and grouse are found in most timbered areas. Ducks abound in the lakes, marshes, and streams; and pheasants, Hungarian partridges, and valley quail are plentiful in the meadows surrounding the forest.

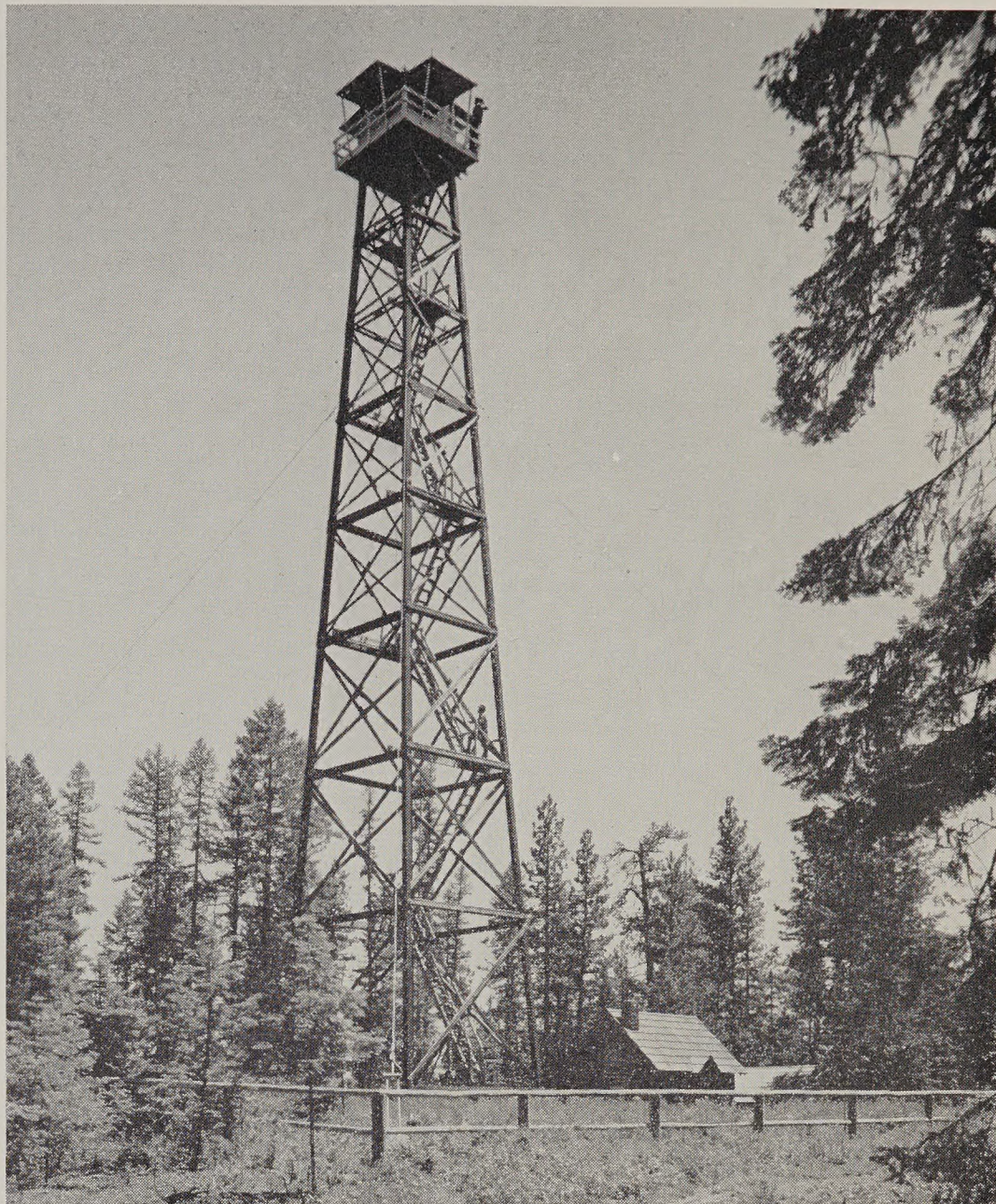
Attractive camps and picnic grounds have been developed on Bear Creek, Lostine River, Hurricane Creek, Imnaha River, and in the vicinity of Hat Point. Numerous other suitable camping places have been provided with facilities ranging from merely a water supply to tables, fireplaces, and sanitary conveniences. For persons who enjoy horseback or foot travel and like to rough it, the Eagle Cap Wilderness Area, with its lake basin, rugged topography, and cool temperatures, is an ideal place during July and August.

Additional information can be obtained from the forest supervisor and forest rangers at Enterprise, Oreg., or from the forest ranger at Wallowa, Oreg.

Should you discover a forest fire, put it out, if you can. If you cannot put it out, report the fire to the forest supervisor, the ranger, the sheriff, or the nearest telephone operator. Location of supervisor's and ranger's headquarters is indicated on the map.

PROTECTION

Kirkland Lookout Tower. A part of the protection system which insures quick action on fires.



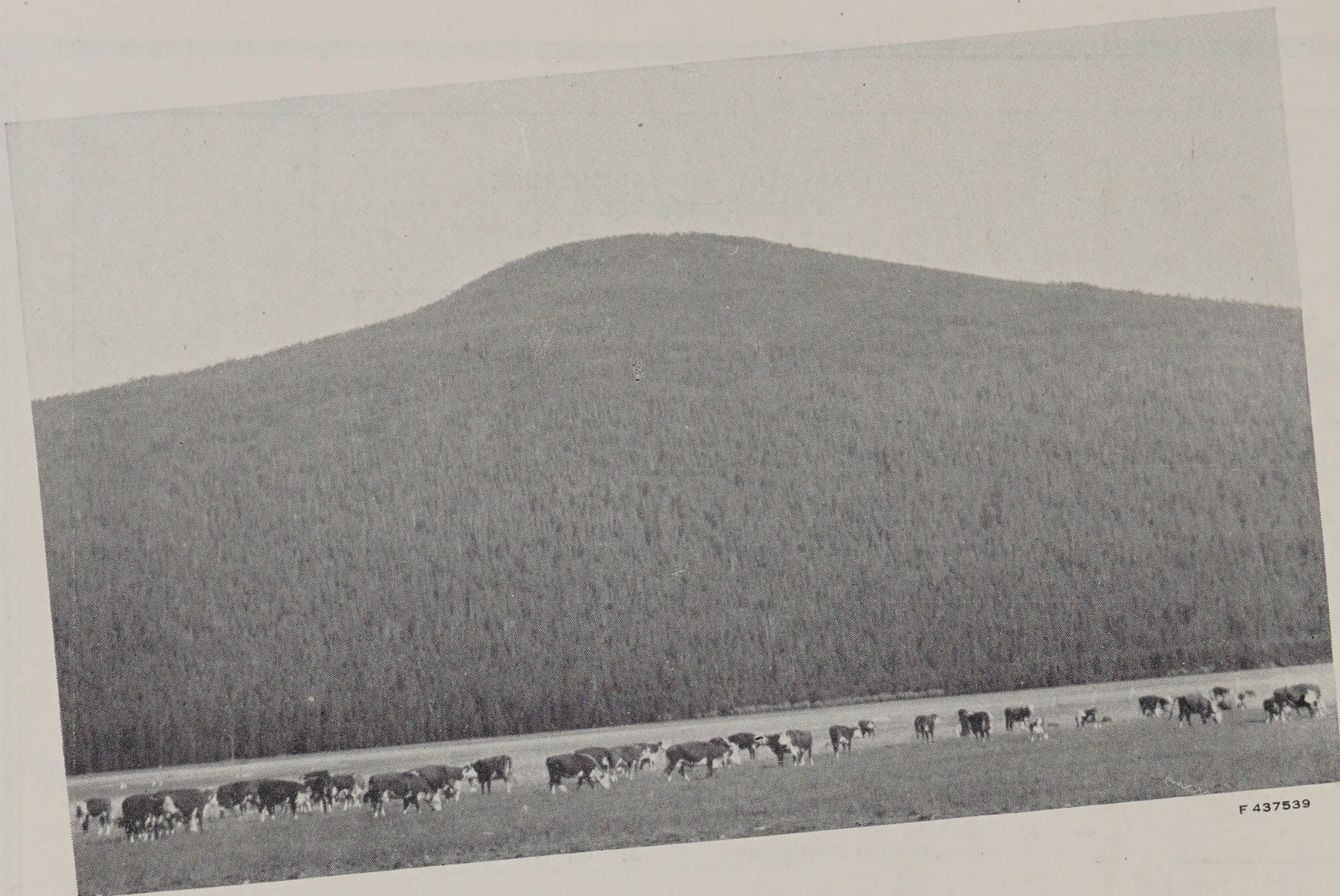
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PREVENTION

Man-caused and range fires can be prevented. Be sure that every match, cigarette, and campfire is dead out.



FORAGE

Cattle and sheep grazing is important on the Wallowa National Forest and contributes to the economic and social welfare of neighboring communities.



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